FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEGOTIATORS TO BEAGLE TALKS RETURN FOR CONSULTATIONS

PY122131 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] (NA)--The two chief Argentine negotiators to the Vatican's Beagle channel mediation talks returned to Buenos Aires yesterday for consultations at the Foreign Ministry. Ambassador Guillermo Moncayo, president of the Argentine delegation to the Vatican talks, and alternate Delegate General Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo brought with them a document from Cardinal Antonio Samore, the pope's representative, which contained new "orientations" for future sessions.

These orientations, which Moncayo indicated were more in the nature of suggestions rather than concrete proposals for solving the southern border dispute with Chile, had been given to the Chilean and Argentine delegations during the last Vatican meeting, which was held on September 29 and 30.

While it has been widely reported that the talks have bogged down recently, Moncayo and Etcheverry Boneo denied that the negotiations had broken down, although they admitted there were differences with Chileans over the papal mediation process.

Sources close to the Vatican say that it is "inopportune to speak of a deadlock or crisis in the mediation process." However, there is evidence pointing to a problem concerning Chile's reluctance to extend the discussion of the conflict beyond its exclusively legal aspects.

DETAINED CHILEAN OFFICERS TRANSFERED TO ARMY UNIT

PY111241 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1524 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 7 Oct (TELAM)--The Chilean army officers who are at the disposal of federal justice charged with violating national security law No 20,840 and alleged spying will be transfered to the headquarters of the 24th Infantry Regiment in the next few hours. Ismael Aranda Raz and Ricardo Bravo Carreno have thus far been kept at the headquarters of Prison Unit 15 after being arrested while taking pictures on the outskirts of Comandante Luis Piedrabuena City near the 11th Artillery Group. Their transfer to the military unit was requested by the Chilean consul in Rio Gallegos, Marcelo de Aguirre, after the two Chilean officers informed him of some difficulties which arose in Prison Unit 15. The officers will now be kept in a section of the 24th Infantry Regiment Officers' Mess, where they will remain until the resolution of their case, which is in the hands of Federal Judge Federico Manuel Pinto Kramer.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT CHARGES PARAGUAYAN CORRUPTION IN DAM PROJECT

PY100229 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 22

[Excerpt] (NA)--The former vice president, Adm Isaac F. Rojas (ret), yesterday denounced the awarding of the contract for the consulting firm for the Yacyreta hydroelectric complex as "a deal between the firm of Harza Lahmeyer and Mr President (of Paraguay) Alfredo Stroessner."

In statements that he made at the Jorge Newberry Metropolitan Airport on his return from Misiones Province, Rojas asserted that that firm had been placed third on the list of qualifications, but the job was finally awarded to that firm because "the first two had been passed over on the orders of A. Stroessner."

In addition to making this charge, Rojas asked "why did the Argentine delegates accept this decision," referring to the Argentine members of the joint Argentine-Paraguayan Parana River Commission (COMIP).

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC RADIO STATION SCHEDULE--National radio station LRA-36 Arcangel and San Gabriel, based at the Esperanza army base in the Argentine Antarctic area broadcasts its daily programs from 2000 to 2400 local time on 630 kHz and on the 49 meter band. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Oct 80 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER SCORES GUEILER STATEMENTS IN FRANCE

PY111836 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1817 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 7 Oct (LATIN)--Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez has asserted that former President Lidia Gueiler lacks the strength and moral principles to perform as president, and refuted the statements she made abroad. Minister Arce told the daily ULTIMA HORA that "Mrs Gueiler's political and personal background do not allow her to say the things she said in Paris." He added that "the public, the press, radio and television know for sure that she resigned her post after abandoning government palace."

Arce said the armed forces acted magnanimously and that they only supported a person in government who lacked strength and moral principles for the sole purpose of nurturing democracy. However, he stated, "it turned into a semidemocracy because of the lack of character and complicity with the ultraleft." The minister recalled that in several meetings the former president made unfavorable comments about Bolivian political leaders and he held her responsible for having stated that individuals lacking the necessary qualification cannot lead the country. He said the elections were a fraud but that she supported them because she had undertaken a commitment to the Congress.

Arce stated that the former president did not have the necessary decisiveness to overcome the problems of her government and that the armed forces foresaw a gloomy future for the fatherland. Minister Arce said Gueiler constantly refused to leave Bolivia through any other route than Lima because she feared she lacked the necessary guarantees in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Chile. Arce disclosed that "the president of the national reconstruction government (Gen Luis Garcia Meza) ordered me to give her a 48-hour deadline to leave the country, which she did on Saturday on a regular Lufthansa flight."

Arce pointed out his surprise when he learned that the apostolic nuncio (Alfio Rapisarda) had requested guarantees for himself, Mrs. Gueiler and the plane. He explained that the request had not been heeded and that his pretenses had become a laughingstock. The minister added that "the immediate departure of the former president was arranged with the security branch of my ministry."

Minister Arce disclosed that Mrs Gueiler left the Apostolic Nunciature in a car belonging to that diplomatic representation accompanied by her Pekinese dog, five large suitcases and a handbag. "This is how the chapter about the former president, who had remained in the nunciature since 18 July, has ended," the minister stated.

GUEILER ATTENDS HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING IN PARIS

PY131424 Paris AFP in Spanish 1053 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Paris, 12 Oct (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler last night made her first public appearance since arriving in France at the beginning of this week [as received], a gathering in honor of the Plaza de Mayo mothers organized in Paris by the Social Rights of Man Club. My presence here is a tribute to all mothers of Latin America, the exiled former president said with visible emotion while receiving thunderous applause from the 1,000 people who filled the hall.

They also gave a warm ovation to Argentine pianist Miguel Angel Estrella, who gave his first public performance since being released from prison in Uruguay. Also present was Uruguyan pianist Alba Gonzalez Souza, who came to France at the beginning of last month after a year and a half of political imprisonment in Colombia.

Various individuals and organizations of Latin America sent cables of support for Friday's meeting, including Mrs Allende and Carlos Altamirano for Chile and the Bolivian Labor Confederation, which expressed its admiration for the example of the struggle for human rights, democracy and freedom which the Plaza de Mayo mothers give to all people of Latin America.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT JOAO FIGUEIREDO CONTINUES VISIT

Copper Plant Accord

PY131710 Paris AFP in Spanish 2210 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, 9 Oct (AFP)--Chile and Brazil today signed an agreement of intent to build a copper-processing plant with capital and technology from both countries. The project was agreed upon by the state copper corporation of Chile (CODELCO) and the Brazilian Organization TENENGE (National Engineering Technology). This was the first accord made official here as a result of the 4-day visit Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo is making to Chile.

The conditions of the document establish that within the next 6 months CODELCO and Brazilian enterprises will determine the conditions for setting up a mixed commission aimed at the construction and operation of the plant. Sources associated with the negotiations have advanced the possibility that the copper-processing plant will be located in Sao Paulo with the capacity for producing 100,000 tons of wire annually. Chile will provide the technology in its capacity of an exporting country whose production of this metal surpasses a million tons annually. The signing of the accord of intent was attended by the Chilean mining minister, Rear Admiral Carlos Quinones.

Decoration Ceremony

PY101545 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] During a ceremony which took place at 2030 last night at the Brazilian Embassy, President Figueiredo decorated Chilean President Augusto Pinochet with the National Order of the Southern Cross. President Joao Baptista Figueiredo pointed out on this occasion that the Brazilian Government, in bestowing its highest decoration on his excellency, demonstrates its appreciation for the manner in which President Pinochet has contributed to the enhancement of the traditional harmonious relations between Brazil and Chile.

Expressing gratitude for the decoration, President Pinochet stated that he was well aware of the significance of the ceremony. As well as constituting a district gesture to honor me, it represents a deep responsibility to continue, with weakening, the perfection of this friendly dialogue which has never been interrupted and which is characterized by fruitful and sincere actions enriched by affection and mutual understanding.

Pinochet pointed out that Chile and Brazil have spared no efforts to grow in the economic and social spheres, giving special preference to the requirements for the welfare of both countries. Chile and Brazil are real examples in this area of deep historical responsibility. He added that on the basis of this experience, in which both our governments are involved, it will be easier to find the eventual solutions to the problems many developing countries face.

Pinochet ended his speech by expressing gratitude for the decoration and stating: I accept this decoration in the name of our fatherland as a tribute from the great Brazilian nation. High-ranking government officials from Chile and Brazil attended the ceremony.

TWO BOLIVIAN ARMY OFFICERS DEPORTED FROM NORTHERN TOWN

PY131309 Paris AFP in Spanish 1428 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Arica, Chile, 11 Oct (AFP)--Two Bolivian army officers have been deported to their country from this city in northern Chile after it was discovered they were concealing their military status, it was reported here today. The two military men, both lieutenants, entered Chile with personal documents identifying them as students. According to press reports, the pair of Bolivians were involved in an automobile accident in the city of Iquique south of Arica and some 1,800 kilometers from Santiago, and were discovered in the resulting police investigation. The concealment of military status committed by the Bolivian lieutenants is punishable under the law on aliens.

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS ARGENTINE CHARGES ON YACYRETA DAM

PY100241 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] During a press conference held today, the foreign minister, Alberto Nogues, said: "I energetically, and with the appropriate indignation, reject the statements made by Admiral Rojas. The statements made by the former Argentine vice president were published yesterday in Buenos Aires newspapers. A decision to send a note is pending.

"The Argentine newspapers yesterday published a statement made by Adm Isaac Rojas regarding the work that is being carried out on the Parana River, specifically those works that are projected in the region of Corpus," the foreign minister said as an introduction. He then indicated that "the statements of Admiral Rojas continue in the same vein that we have known for a long time."

He then indicated that "carried away with his natural hate for Paraguay, Mr Rojas has this time even uttered insults against President Stroessner, an insult that we can in no way tolerate." He added afterward: "As foreign minister, I have the obligation to energetically repudiate the attitude of Admiral Rojas which is not in accord with his position as [a former] chief of the Argentine Navy and as a former vice president of that nation.

"His statements," he added, "are of the lowest level that can be expected, and in addition they lack a calm attitude that should always be used regarding Paraguayan-Argentine relations and brotherhood. This is the reason why I want to tell you--and I repeat that, as the foreign minister is the person who safeguards the prestige of our country--we can in no way admit these statements of Admiral Rojas that cast a shadow over the relations between our two countries. I repeat," he added, "that the statements are not in accord with his position and they are also not in accord with the current level of Paraguayan-Argentine relations. I therefore energetically, and with the respective indignation, reject these statements of Admiral Rojas. This is why I have asked you journalists to come."

In answer to a question regarding the possibility of submitting an official note to the Argentine Government regarding this case, Minister Nogues indicated that "the possibility of a diplomatic note is under study."

Dam Authority Issues Communique

PY101456 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] The Yacyreta Binational Organization has issued a communique in response to charges made by Admiral Rojas. The communique states:

"In view of the offensive and irresponsible statements voiced by Isaac F. Rojas and published by the Buenos Aires newspapers LA PRENSA and LA RAZON in their 8 October issues dealing with the hiring of the international consulting firm Harza Lahmeyer, the Yacyreta Binational Organization strongly rejects these groundless accusations and reaffirms that the selection of this consulting enterprise was made without any interference or pressure whatsoever.

"The appropriate international regulations on bidding were complied with in selecting this firm and will continue to be complied with in selecting any future firms.

"The Yacyreta Binational Organization deplores the negative and insolent interference of one who, having no moral support whatsoever, seeks to pass judgment on a project which is the result of the joint efforts of two friendly neighboring nations."

FORMER PRESIDENT, EXILES ARRIVE FROM EMBASSY IN BOLIVIA

PA121721 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1446 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 12 Oct (EFE)--A group of 50 Bolivians, including former President Walter Guevara Arce, arrived in Caracas early today after living in the Venezuelan Embassy in La Paz for almost 3 months. The refugees arrived at the Simon Bolivar International Airport aboard a Venezuelan Air Force plane. According to official sources, several "top" political leaders arrived in addition to Guevara Arce. This group joins another group which arrived in Caracas on Monday and which included Guevara Arce's wife. The newspaper EL NACIONAL today reported that the Bolivian authorities had permitted the exit of some 90 persons who had sought asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in La Paz. The exiles had sought the embassy protection on 17 July, the same day the coup d'etat headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza occurred.

ENERGY MINISTRY ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN OIL PRODUCTION

PA120403 Paris AFP in Spanish 0557 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 10 Oct (AFP)--The Energy and Mines Ministry today announced that Venezuela increased its oil production over the past week, placing it at 2,221,835 barrels per day. This figure represents an increase of more than 43,000 barrels over the last week of September which had already registered an increase of more than 20,000 barrels per day compared to the previous week. It was denied that the increase had anything to do with the war between Iran and Iraq. It seems that this increase responds to the ministry's 1980 goal of producing 2,222,000 barrels per day. The 1980 average so far is 2,143,000 barrels of 159 liters each per day. Of this figure some 1.76 million barrels have been exported daily at an average approximate price of $30. It was recalled here that the production capacity of Venezuela, the seventh largest oil producer in the world, amounts to approximately 2.4 million barrels per day, meaning that its wells are operating at 92 percent of their capacity.

ENERGY MINISTER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH YAMANI

PA120359 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 11 Oct 80

[TExt] Caracas, 11 Oct (AFP)--Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are opposed to an emergency meeting of the OPEC to review jointly the present climate in regard to the conflict between Iraq and Iran. This was announced here today by Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti after talking at length with his Saudi counterpart, Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

Calderon said the oil producing countries not involved in the conflict between Iraq and Iran reviewed the present situation and communicated to him their decision to increase oil production, apparently by 1 million barrels a day, which, he said, will not cause an oil glut. Venezuela upholds the position that an equilibrium must be maintained between supply and demand. "It believes neither an increase in production by the OPEC member countries causing a glut nor an acute scarcity would be advisable."

Calderon said Venezuela supports the thesis of equilibrium between supply and demand. He said "we feel that the decision of some OPEC member countries to increase oil production will only complement its use by industrialized countries." The Venezuelan minister said he had contacted Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi to review with him the present prospects for a consultative meeting in view of the outbreak of hostilities between Iraq and Iran. "However, Saudi Arabia is opposed to a meeting of that nature before holding the meeting of oil ministers scheduled for Bali, Indonesia, on 15 December," Calderon noted. He added that "in our opinion, it is not desirable that OPEC remain silent and aloof from this conflict."

OFFICIAL CLAIMS PEMEX 'UNABLE' TO INCREASE OIL PRODUCTION

PA110029 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0420 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Oct (EFE)--Mexico is technically unable to increase its oil production to supply the crude oil that Iran used to export, Pemex Coordinator Rudolfo Dominguez affirmed today. According to him, Mexico cannot increase its hydrocarbons sales within a short period fo time because it would first have to implement a program to expand its extraction industry and that takes "a lot of time." He added that only President Jose Lopez Portillo has the authority to determine oil production and export increases and this would be a political decision involving the national interests.

Dominguez Lozada reiterated that Mexico will not be able to strengthen the international oil market within a short period of time now that the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq is beginning to weaken it. He explained that the impact of Saudi Arabia's production increase on the world market is one of the reasons that Mexico has maintained the prices of its crude oil exports.

Pemex announced Tuesday that, after conducting a number of negotiations with its foreign clients, it has decided to maintain "for the time being" the cost of its light oil at $34.50 per barrel and the heavy type at $29 per barrel.

Dominguez stressed that the prices of Mexico's oil may be increased any time between October and December, depending on the world market's behavior, without falling, however, into the area of speculation. Mexico currently exports about 950,000 barrels of oil per day. Its most important clients are the United States, Spain, Japan, France, Israel, Brazil and Yugoslavia.

According to Pemex, Iraq and Iran sell about 3.6 million and 1.5 million barrels of oil per day, respectively. This volume is far removed from Mexico's production capabilities. The Mexican Government has repeatedly stated that it will not yield to foreign pressures in the area of hydrocarbons and that exports will be increased only in accordance with internal need for financing.

NEWSPAPER CRITICIZES 'U.S. PLAN' FOR LATIN AMERICA

PA122354 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Oct (AFP)--Guarding the strategic resources of Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela and unlimited support for the armed forces in all of Latin America are two of six point in a U.S. plan revealed in Mexico today by the newspaper UNO MAS UNO. The Mexican daily (center left) reported that this plan was presented to the U.S. authorities by Gen George Brown, [former] chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States.

The other four points are: to keep the Panama Canal open; to repel Soviet influence in Latin America; to reject hostile regimes in Central America; and to maintain stable relations with Mexico.

The newspaper commented that the U.S. plan is equivalent to the virtual abrogation of the treaty signed with Panama and encourages an aggressive and destabilizing policy toward Nicaragua, Cuba, Jamaica, Grenada and all other regimes liable to be considered "hostile or under Soviet influence." The newspaper also states that the U.S. plan means "the preparation of new dictatorships wherever the Pentagon considers U.S. interests to be threatened."

"The arrogance and cynicism of this plan," UNO MAS UNO editorializes, "far more eloquently than all the charges against imperialism, does not stem from the fact that the military 'establishment' [in English] has tilted toward Ronald Reagan or is it the expression of an electoral situation. It outlines the essence of U.S. policy toward Latin America," the Mexican paper adds, "without subterfuge, in the rough language of warriors and, in particular, the intentions of a great power that is losing weight in the eyes of nations, on the one hand, and in the eyes of its own allies and competitors on the other hand."

LEADERS CRITICIZE U.S. HANDLING OF TREATY IN ASSEMBLY SPEECHES

Royo Foreign Policy Address

PA121315 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1610 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Speech by President Aristides Royo at the opening session of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives held at the Justo Arosemena Palace in Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] The year on which I am reporting was characterized by the electoral process which just ended, the first year of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and a very complex international outlook which is very worrisome. Regarding this latter aspect, it must be noted that since we are part of the international community in general and the Latin American community in particular, what occurs elsewhere affects us and whatever happens in brother countries is of interest and concern to us. Consequently, I feel it is my duty to discuss the international situation and the country's foreign policy because we must face certain problems in order to develop internally.

When last I spoke to you a few months ago, on 1 April, I noted the basic principles and guidelines of our domestic policy. This policy is still in effect and since you know it, it is unnecessary to repeat it at this time.

On becoming president, I acquired the irrevocable duty to see to it that the constitution and the law were complied with as I reiterated here on 1 April, when I promised an electoral debate which would be exemplarily democratic, free and honest to complete the national legislation council with 19 provincial representatives. All groups were consulted before the national legislation council approved the electoral law. I personally watched over the electoral process and repeatedly indicated that identical privileges and prerogatives were to be given to the political parties and the independent candidates so that all the participants would be treated equally without any unfair partiality or favoritism on behalf of any candidate or party.

During the years of the complex negotiations on the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the national government designed the principles which guide Panamanian foreign policy by promoting an ample framework of understanding and solidarity which contributed to the achievement of the basic objectives of our nation. These principles are still in effect and will continue to shape the modern, dynamic, independent, nonaligned and progressive nature of our foreign policy as is required for the continuity of the process of decolonization and the struggle for a comprehensive and independent national development. Consequently, we will continue to defend and apply the norms of international law which confirm the effective equality of states regardless of their size or wealth, the free self-determination of the peoples, nonintervention, the peaceful solution of international conflicts and the reciprocal solidarity with those countries which are in conditions similar to ours as well as the repudiation of any form of colonialism, imperialism or hegemonism and the rejection of the presence of foreign military bases in any country.

The same ethical considerations which back the aforementioned statements make the Panamanian Government support the collective efforts in favor of the liberation of the peoples of America, Africa and Asia who are still struggling against colonialism, apartheid and racism or who are suffering military or economic aggressions from other states. For this reason, we have adopted a stand in favor of the rights of Belize, Puerto Rico, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, the Caribbean countries, Namibia, Zimbabwe and the nations of southern Africa to freely choose their destiny. We have condemned the aggression against Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Vietnam and Afghanistan. For this reason, the Panamanians expressed solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. We are concerned about the bloodbath being experienced by the Guatemalan and Salvadoran people as well as the actions aimed at destabilizing and undermining the governments of Jamaica and other Caribbean countries.

Although there has not been a world war since 1945, international peace continues to be very precarious and in these 35 years, there have been ever greater hurricanes of violence in the poor countries, either as a result of social discontent or because of confrontations among these countries. In fact, the Third World could at any moment become the battlefield for the superpowers using nuclear weapons as a result of tensions like those we have seen in the Caribbean, in Southeast Asia and in the Near and Middle East.

The strategic location of the Isthmus of Panama makes us very sensitive to this problem and demands that we give priority to matters related to peace and neutrality, which are fundamental for development.

The Latin American and Third World countries should demand the democratization and intensification of discussions and agreements to achieve detente and nuclear disarmament so that a growing proportion of military expenditures might be diverted into investments for peaceful development. We know that he who desires peace and order must first overcome the poverty of the masses, because it is equally as immoral to permit men to die in war, or as a result of police persecution as to permit them to perish from malnutrition or ill health or to allow them to survive in inhumane conditions. The security of states and the basic rights of their citizens should not only be contemplated from the legal, military or police viewpoints, but also from the viewpoint of the citizens' real opportunities for economic, social and cultural development and their equitable participation in the enjoyment of the general progress of humanity.

Therefore, our international policy, along with that of the other Latin American and Third World countries, is directed toward a reorganization of international relations to allow us to control our own destinies, struggle against economic discrimination and achieve equality in opportunities for development. To achieve this, it is necessary for us to recover, control and exploit our own resources, increase our participation in international production and trade and achieve more just and beneficial terms of trade, cooperation, assistance, the transfer of technology and financial aid for development.

This common struggle for international economic justice is closely linked to the need to strengthen our sovereignty, particularly our effective sovereignty over our natural resources within a world that progress has daily made more interdependent and in which international cooperation has increasing importance. Fortunately, in recent years, various statesmen of industrialized countries have realized that the international division of labor created in the colonial era cannot be maintained today. We are not the only ones to reiterate that expanded opportunities and markets for underdeveloped countries are necessary for the industrialized countries themselves to expand their economies. Their most enlightened leaders have been forced to acknowledge that the rich countries will only be to export more if they open up their markets and if they offer adequate prices for the products of the underdeveloped countries.

Our relations with the United States are of special importance in our international actions and within this framework we are especially interested in the matters that relate to the adequate implementation of the canal treaties--the issue most important to all Panamanians.

Our relations with the United States are good but we wish they were better, as they well could be. The main topic of our relations with the United States is the implementation of the canal treaties which went into effect on 1 October 1979. I want to devote the final portion of this message, which I wish to send to the nation through you, honorable representatives, to this matter. All the binational organizations created by the treaties as mechanisms for the joint administration and defense of the canal are already functioning, although one of the most important--the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission, which includes four Panamanians--was appointed late by the U.S. Government. For this reason we had to make personal appeals so that this would be done as soon as possible. The Board of Directors held its first sessions in Panama early in June 1980, 8 months after the treaties went into effect.

These binational organizations have complied with the functions outlined in the treaty in the administration as well as the military defense of the canal. Since this is a completely new relationship between Panama and the United States, the differences of interests of the two parties, which lie deep in Panamanian-U.S. relations, have often been solved in a mutually satisfactory manner as circumstances have permitted. However, I must state what has been a serious concern for the government during this past year of my administration: The U.S. Congress, after rejecting a bill that the State Department submitted for the implementation of the treaties, approved its own bill as Public Law 96-70 of 26 September 1979 in which the criteria of the House of Representatives prevailed. Four days later, the implementation of the canal treaty [as heard] went into effect under the aegis of the solutions unilaterally decided upon by this law.

I sent a message to President Jimmy Carter objecting to the bill which had the best probability of becoming a law, the Murphy bill, when the bills on the treaty implementation were still being processed and debated in the U.S. Congress. This is stated in my letter of 11 June 1979. The U.S. President, himself, had serious disagreements with the Congress. However, it is true that the Panamanian objections received very little attention. Therefore, once the Panamanian Government learned about the text of Law 96-70, it sent another long message to President Carter on 9 January 1980. In this message, we outlined the main disagreements of the Republic of Panama with the forms, methods and guidelines established in Law 96-70 as the U.S. legal procedure for implementing the treaty. The Panamanian Government was not and is not unaware that it is the U.S Congress that has imposed its criteria in this law on the implementation of the canal treaty. However, this formal action cannot be imposed on the Panamanian Government as something to which it should resign itself, naively consoling itself that come the year 2000, the canal will be under the exclusive ownership and administration of Panama. I do not think we can be allowed to commit this error of historical perspective.

The turnover of the canal on the last day of the 20th century cannot have the effect of an illusion that bewilders or disarms us. On the contrary, nothing would justify the Republic of Panama in ignoring any action, measure or idea of the U.S. Government that goes against the Panamanian positions on the interpretation and implementation of the Panama Canal treaties.

For this reason, our letter of 9 January 1980 summarizes the results of a thorough juridical analysis of Law 96-70 and this is why we reached the final conclusion that the law, in its general content, is illegal. It is contrary to the legitimate interests of the two parties, inconvenient because of the modus operandi it establishes and unacceptable for all these reasons to the Republic of Panama. The careful studying of our letter of 9 January 1980 promised by President Carter was limited to a reply issued by the U.S. State Department on 27 May 1980. This letter contains a mere attempt to refute and appease the objections that we had made 4 months earlier. The State Department note I am referring to lightly reviewed the problems we had posed but it insistently defended Law 96-70 which has been the core of the serious disagreements which I have mentioned.

When the Panamanian Foreign Ministry received this reply from the State Department, the first sessions of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission were being held. These sessions, together with the first meetings of the consultative committee, have allowed the Panamanian Government to get an exact and specific idea of the direction being taken in the implementation of the canal treaty.

In this manner, this note from the State Department and actions taken regarding the sessions of the two bilateral organizations led our government to the conviction that a final response to the State Department note would provide an opportunity to exhaustively define the Republic of Panama's position concerning the delicate points of controversy that the unilateral execution of the treaty, by means of Law 96-70, has caused for Panama. This detailed explanation of the present problems in Panamanian-U.S. relations is being prepared in draft form in accordance with the procedures for internal consultation within the Panamanian Government.

In adhering to the purview of this report, I must call the attention of the honorable corregimiento representatives to basic aspects that concern the functioning of the Board of Directors of the Canal Commission. The Panama Canal Treaty clearly states that all rights and responsibilities of the United States would be exercised through the Panama Canal Commission and not directly by the U.S. Government. Under the treaty, the Board of Directors of the commission is the highest organization of that commission. For this reason, the board was made up of representatives of the two parties, even though the United States reserved a majority position for itself.

However, Law 96-70 seeks to convert the Board of Directors into a supervisory board and reduces the level of its functions. When the sessions of the board began, this was the predicament which it faced upon proceeding the approve regulations for its own functions. The two groups of directors reached a somewhat satisfactory understanding under which the board is called a board of directors with the basic function of establishing the policies of the Canal Commission and supervising its operations.

As regards the presidency of the board, it is obvious that the treaty could not make provisions for this detail. Stepping beyond its functions unilaterally and in an unacceptable manner, Law 96-70 introduced the President of the United States as the highest authority of the Canal Commission and provides that his authority over the commission would be exercised through the secretary of defense or his delegate who, under that law, would be a member of the Board of Directors.

In this manner, the bases were set for the U.S. majority to elect the defense secretary delegate as president of the Board of Directors. By a not surprising coincidence, this delegate is the person who serves as the assistant secretary of the army for civil works. This official is, therefore, a member of the Board of Directors by mandate of Law 96-70 and in the same manner, he was elected by the U.S. majority to be president of the Board of Directors without any specific term or period--that is, permanently.

In defense of the Panamanian position, the four Panamanian directors presented a proposed draft regulation for the Board of Directors which provided for an alternating presidency so that an American would be president for 1 year, to be followed by a Panamanian for the same period, and so on successively, since this is a binational organization with two groups of directors in which the U.S. majority is achieved by a single member. However, the U.S. majority rejected the Panamanian proposal and approved its own proposal of a president with an unlimited term. In other words, for all the time that the delegate of the secretary of defense remains a member of the board, he will be president of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission.

As regards a quorum for sessions of the Board of Directors, Law 96-70 provides that this quorum will consist of a majority of members of the board, but it adds that there must always be a majority of U.S. members present.

In my letters of 11 July 1979 and of 9 January 1980, I objected emphatically to this excessive demand which, for effects of the quorum effectively annuls the Panamanian member's status as directors, making this a discriminatory stipulation based on nationality--a discrimination that the canal treaty prohibits.

If at a session of the board there are four U.S. directors and the four Panamanian directors, in other words, eight members present of a total of nine, there would be no quorum because there would not be a U.S. majority. However, if there are three U.S. directors and two Panamanian directors present, that is, only five members of the total of nine, there would be a quorum because there would be a majority of U.S. members. In other words, for purposes of a quorum, the Panamanians do not count. For this purpose, they are deprived of their status as members. Law 96-70 demands this very strange quorum that is not provided for in the treaty. Moreover, in approving the regulations of the Board of Directors, the U.S. majority--without mentioning Law 96-70--imposed this same formula of the required U.S. majority for there to be a quorum.

The three examples mentioned indicate the tone created by the effects of Law 96-70 and of the actions being taken by the U.S. majority on the Board of Directors in flagrant violation of the canal treaty. Similarly, the U.S. majority imposed the application of a code of conduct, despite the objections and the negative vote of the four Panamanian directors. This code establishes norms of conduct, not only for employees of the commission, but also for the directors themselves. This includes the Panamanian citizens chosen by the national government to fill those posts, as well as the deputy administrator of the canal, who also is required to be and is a Panamanian citizen chosen by Panama for this post.

The text of the code of conduct approved by the U.S. majority of the Board of Directors capriciously describes the directors and the Panamanian deputy administrator as officials of the U.S. Government who are subject to this code and to U.S. federal laws, in contradiction to the treaty, which terms them representatives and officials of the Republic of Panama.

The positioning of the United States as the top authority of the Panama Canal Commission and the application of U.S. federal laws to this commission, both of which emanate from Law 96-70, are at the heart of the Republic of Panama's objections to the almost entirely unilateral manner in which the canal treaty has been implemented since 1 October 1979.

The U.S. attitude in the Canal Commission is not only a violation of the nature and legal structure of this commission as stated in the treaty, but poses a more serious problem concerning the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama which the treaty repeatedly recognizes.

The combination of powers which Law 96-70 confers upon the President of the United States, that is, on the executive branch of that country, and the application of the U.S. federal laws to the commission constitute a flagrant return to the former regime of a government of the Canal Zone and the operation of the former Panama Canal Company, a return to the former system of a government within another government and to the former system of the exercise of sovereign powers by the U.S. executive branch over the canal. This former system openly violates the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama, a sovereignty that Law 96-70 has blithely disregarded in a manner which the Panamanian Government rejects with all the force of law as recorded in the 1977 canal treaty and which future Panamanian governments will equally reject in the event that there should persist this unspeakable violation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama.

In the binational organizations that are in operation, and particularly in the Board of Directors of the commission, we have not forgotten to present the rights of the employees of the Panama Canal Commission which have been unjustly and illegally impaired by Law 96-70 and in practice by the establishment of a double wage scale that has already been applied by that commission.

On 1 April, I reiterated my commitment to defend Panama's rights on any occasion and by any means. For this reason, as soon as we became aware of the text of Law 11-98, we presented a diplomatic protest against Law 11-98 of 11 August 1980, section 2 of which included an alleged Canal Zone under the United States with regard to the demarcation of the division between the high seas and U.S. internal waters. In this protest, we demanded the immediate amendment of that law.

A similar amendment should be made to Law 96-70, because it also uses as a valid term the expression Canal Zone, which has ceased to exist by virtue of the treaty.

As regards the major problem outlined in this speech, we have been prudent and cautious as regards these delicate disagreements with the United States, and we will continue to be so, as is the duty of a responsible government. This is the reason for my persistent correspondence with President Carter, which has served to initiate a dialogue with the State Department through diplomatic channels, as the first step in the defining of positions and of efforts to reach a general agreement that will end the serious violations of the canal treaty which have been perpetrated through Law 96-70.

This is the present status of Panamanian-U.S. relations as regards the implementation of the canal treaty. That same instrument prescribes means for the solution of controversies or discrepances that might result from this treaty. My government will strictly adhere to the procedures outlined there for this purpose with the certainty that the best strategy for the Republic of Panama is to act shielded by the powerful force of its rights, rights which we will defend to the end.

Honorable representatives, I have gone into detail in pointing out the violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties because they constitute the heart of our relations with the United States and I feel that it is of special importance for you, the country and the international community to be aware of the manner in which there has been a systematic attempt to disregard and undermine our rights.

On the other hand, I have not wished to distract the attention of this body by listing details which, although they are not legally violations of the treaty, do demonstrate the attitude that has prevailed during the first year of this new relationship.

We cannot fail to recognize the spirit of good will and honesty that President Carter has demonstrated in trying to solve the problems that appeared with the implementation of the canal treaties. However, we do not want to leave any doubts about the firmness of our actions.

We have not predisposed our protests or conditioned our denunciations to the results of the upcoming presidential elections in the United States. As far as this government and these people are concerned, whoever wins those elections will have to respect the pacts and we will enforce our rights no matter who wins. [applause]

New Assembly President de Leon Arias

PA112347 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1534 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Speech by new Assembly President Luis de Leon Arias at the opening session of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives held at Justo Arosemena Palace in Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, Mr President of the Republic; Your Excellency, Mr Vice President of the Republic; Mr President of the Supreme Court of Justice; Chief of the General Staff of the National Guard; ministers; representatives of the diplomatic corps; representatives and most illustrious archbishop of Panama; special guests; outgoing president and vice president; honorable representatives; honorable legislators; honorable constituents; and ladies and gentlemen:

At this moment when I assume, with a citizen's responsibility, the presidency of the supreme organization of popular representation, which was transferred to me by De Blas Celis, president of the National Assembly of Representatives and the National Legislation Council, I do so fully aware of the challenge posed by the present phase and the outstanding role that must be played in order to reinforce the irreversibility of the structures created by the revolutionary process.

In recent years our country has played a very important role in international events. As a result of the policy proclaimed in 1972, the revolutionary government is executing a program that is closely linked to the struggle to eliminate the colonialist enclave, the situation of a state within ours and to eradicate the presence of U.S. military bases on Panamanian territory. We are a small state but firm in our convictions. This compels us to continue with a policy consistent with the principles of international law and contemporary international relations that propound the achievement of total and full independence for all peoples.

Our government must continue to develop a policy characterized by support for national liberation movements and the condemnation of the wars imposed on peoples who have succeeded in expelling nefarious governments and the interests of the transnationals from their territory, as well as the occupation of territories through military aggression to seize the large natural resources of these small states.

The government must implement within international organizations a policy that establishes us as guarantors of the struggle of peoples for their national liberation, that supplies alternatives for the triumph and consolidation of these struggles, and that seeks, jointly with the nonaligned countries, feasible means for allowing underdeveloped peoples to emerge from their backwardness. We must also demand adequate measures that will commit the great powers to adopting a policy of total and absolute disarmament, as well as measures for solving international conflicts through peaceful means.

Likewise, the policy should propound a new international economic order. We must strengthen all those actions channeled toward guaranteeing the supply of fuel at just and reasonable prices to fulfill the needs of our country.

Here, we wish to voice one of our concerns. It is the present situation in the Middle East. We are convinced that these peoples desire peace and social welfare. Aggression and warlike actions are not in their interests. However, foreign interests, eager for the immense energy resources within those territories, have created destabilization, chaos and crises as a means for seizing control of them. We appeal to these sister nations to lay down their arms and to seek the means for settling their differences peacefully.

Likewise, our government should condemn all dictatorial regimes and firmly support democratic systems which are nurtured by the participation of the great popular masses, by respect for the people's will, individual social and economic rights, popular consultation and the active participation of all the thinking forces. This policy would be consistent with the program that permitted Panama's cause to become the religion of America and also raised negotiations to an equal level with the United States.

We stress that as a developing country, our only weapon for the triumph of our struggle for sovereignty and against the continuous violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties is the achievement of an international balance of forces that favor our position. In other words, we cannot interrupt our policy of nonalignment.

This is important because today, 375 days after the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, there have been dozens of systematic violations and unilateral interpretations committed by the U.S. Government. An open provocation is the Murphy bill which impairs the working situation of Panamanians by blocking their promotion to better positions, which are reserved for U.S. war veterans.

The irresponsible attitude of U.S. officials of not investing in necessary improvements to the canal is no doubt based on the intent to turn over to us an obsolete canal in the year 2000, just as occurred with the installations and machinery of the railroad.

The money they should have turned over to us, in accordance with the treaties, to maintain reverted areas has still not been delivered. This has imposed a heavy load on the Panamanian public treasury and is intended to mar our image of efficiency and create friction between the government and the residents of those communities. Along this same line, this violation has created conflicts for us in the metropolitan areas, since the budget appropriated for collecting garbage must be shared with canal area communities.

The use of the military bases for intervening in the conflicts of Central America violates the neutrality treaty and its principle of the peaceful use of these installations and the canal. Consequently, we, as genuine representatives of the Panamanian people, must denounce all the military maneuvers, occurring on our territory occupied by the U.S. Army, for intervening and violating the territories of Latin American countries. This endangers peace and security on the continent and particularly that of the Panamanian people. The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, as the supreme institution of popular representation, demands an end to violations.

In the face of this grave situation I have outlined and in our position as the top organization in charge of the nation's international policy, we ask the Panamanian representatives on the Board of Directors of the Canal Commission for a detailed report on the progress of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties during this year.

Over the past 12 years Panama has been improving its structures, allowing domestic tranquillity and the participation of all the sectors of the community. This has permitted the normal evolution of political debate.

The elections that have just been held, without sorrowful bloodshed as is occurring in countries of the area, have created new paths for democratic participation. This is a triumph for the democratization project of the top leader and conductor of the revolutionary process, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera. The significance of the recent elections lies in the fact that the sectors which previously despised democratic participation have found a channel for voicing their concerns and this strengthens the popular power. The formation of new parties has created new options and strengthened our people's political education, since a vote cannot be won on the basis of demagoguery but rather on the realization of concrete programs.

We did not call for this great renewal effort solely for the purpose of not being surpassed in electoral campaigns or for finding a means for remaining in power at all costs. Those who believe this do not want to see reality. In addition, they have a distorted view of the functions of a majority process in a country burdened by growing economic inequality and hindered in its political development.

On the basis of all that has been said, honorable colleagues, the objectives we purpose to achieve through our government are as follows:

To set up a commission to supervise the faithful compliance, interpretation and improvement of the Torrijos-Carter treaty, as well as the public denunciation of all violations of this treaty.

To strengthen the provincial coordination council, community and local boards, supplying them with the logistical resources and a budget in line with the needs of our corregimientos.

To organize community and local boards and to establish consumer defense committees within these borads.

To modify international regulations through the creation of a new administrative leadership that will make operational and support tasks more workable.

To promote literacy campaigns in each of the corregimientos through community and local boards.

To demand the appropriation of larger sums in the national budget in order to guarantee compliance with our commitments to the community.

To struggle to have the government include in its program of investments the funds necessary to complete the remodeling of the building housing the National Assembly of Representatives.

To denounce the violation of human rights wherever these occur.

To support the struggle of nations for their national liberation and self-determination.

Brother representatives, gentlemen all: In the face of the historic moment through which our country is passing, nothing is more appropriate than to quote on this occasion the vibrant words of the outstanding patriot from Santa Ana, Don Mateo Iturralde: I will not sell my fatherland. Thank you. [applause]

BELIZE

NEW ROUND OF TALKS ON BELIZE BEGINS IN NEW YORK

FL140201 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] A new round of negotiations on the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute over Belize began this morning in New York City. Before leaving yesterday morning, Premier Price asked that everyone pray to their mighty and eternal God for guidance and wisdom to solve the dispute in accordance with the United Nations resolution that urges all states to respect the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. The premier, accompanied by the honorable minister of state in the office of the premier, Mr V.H. Courtenay, and the minister of health, housing and cooperatives, Mr Assad Shoman, are representing Belize at the new round of negotiations.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO VIEWS CENTRAL AMERICAN POLITICAL TRENDS

LD101415 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 8

[Interview conducted in San Jose with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo by Carlos Maria Gutierrez: "President Carazo Aims To Convert Costa Rica Into Alternative to Cuba"--date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Question: In 1948 Jose Figueres said that his program envisaged rebuilding Central American unity. Is this plan possible now?
Answer: Unity does exist in geographical terms, but not in social or sociological terms. We are five countries with fundamental differences ranging from the unquestionable material wealth of Guatemalan territory and surrounding areas to the aridity of most parts of Honduras; from El Salvador's very high population density to Nicaragua's low density; and from Guatemala's indigenous majority to Costa Rica's population which is almost entirely of European origin.

Question: Furthermore, the region now displays differing political tendencies, even in its military dictatorships. Apart from your country's representative democracy, a pluralist form of socialism is now emerging in Nicaragua. How do you view the interplay of these tendencies in the immediate future?
Answer: In Central America we are all victims of the international hegemonic struggle, since we belong to a part of the world where U.S. influence has been dominant. Logically, at this time when the Soviet Union is adopting an expansionist stance, it wants to penetrate our countries. Faced with a choice between Cuba or democracy, the Nicaraguans would choose democracy.

Question: But haven't the Nicaraguan people already declared themselves in favor of socialism?
Answer: Labels and adjectives are difficult to apply. The Central American countries involved in this, let us say, effort to overcome problems are finding that their local struggle is being interferred with by the international struggle. As far as we can, we will not allow Central America to be turned into a battlefield for the major nations. We are not aligned, even with the nonaligned countries, because we know that many nonaligned countries are very much aligned.

Progressive Formulas

Question: How then can we define Costa Rica?
Answer: Costa Rica is a unique experience. Situated within the capitalist world, we have found means of protecting the national interest--nonsocialist means, but basically progressive and Christian means, in which freedom is the essential basis for development. We have nationalized banking and insurance; there is a state monopoly in liquor and there is social security that covers 95 percent of the population. [paragraph continues]

We are a country with a free economy governed by the common interest, with constitutional norms which prohibit monopolies and laws which guarantee the Costa Rican people's ownership of the media. I would say that we have a Costa Rican model.

Question: Are you suggesting that Cuba and Costa Rica provide two models for the region?
Answer: Without fear of error, I would point to Cuba and Costa Rica as the two major alternatives. And I believe that the Costa Rican alternative is the one most consistent with the feelings of the region's peoples.

Question: It seems that both events in Nicaragua and the El Salvador and Guatemalan liberation movements have structural change as objectives. Perhaps the time will come when a country such as Costa Rica will find itself surrounded by different kinds of models. Then what will happen in Central America when, as everything seems to indicate, there are other realities?
Answer: But they will not be Marxist-Leninist realities. Look at the junta in El Salvador, which is taking a step forward in distributing land, which is something never dreamed of in that country. And is that a Marxist-Leninist model? No; it, is a model of private property close to Costa Rica's own which is based on small-scale ownership. Essentially, I believe we are moving toward a social transformation of Central America and that this change will be profound.

Question: Your impassioned and constant references to Cuba give the impression that you are profoundly concerned by the issue of Cuban communism and that you regard the struggle against it as a kind of personal mission. Is my impression correct?
Answer: My stance is one of frank opposition to any situation which injures human rights.

Question: Apart from this, do you believe there can be coexistence in the region between differing sociopolitical systems, including Cuba and Costa Rica?
Answer: I am sure that coexistence will be possible as long as there is respect.

Question: Do you believe that Spain's imminent membership of the EEC could help Latin America, if that country acted as "agent" for the Spanish-speaking world, as some people are hoping?
Answer: In Latin America our relations with Spain have been transormed from filial to fraternal relations. We in Costa Rica love Spain. But we believe that in the international field each nation must play its own separate role.

Question: How do you view future U.S. policy with respect to Central America in the event of Republican Ronald Reagan winning the presidential elections this year?
Answer: I will give you the same answer as my people give: I never cross my bridges before I come to them.

GOVERNMENT ARRANGING ECONOMY MINISTERS MEETING

PA110402 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2312 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 9 Oct (LATIN)--The Costa Rican Government has summoned a meeting of economy ministers of the Central American Common Market to analyze the most recent incidents in some of the member countries that are blocking integration. Minister of Economy, Industry and Commerce Jose Miguel Alfaro told a news conference that he had already contacted his Honduran and Nicaraguan colleagues and had set up the meeting for this month in the Costa Rican capital. Alfaro said that meanwhile the secretariat of Central American economic integration has called a meeting of economy ministers of the area for late November.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES--Enrique Montealegre has resigned from his post as Costa Rican ambassador to Nicaragua in order to devote time to his private business activities. The Foreign Ministry has confirmed that the present ambassador to Colombia, Maria Elena Chassoul, will replace Montealegre in Nicaragua, while Carlos Aguilar Calderon will become ambassador to Colombia. The changes will all become effective on 1 December. [San Jose Radio in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Sep 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SAYS 'LEFTIST CONTINGENT' INTERVENING IN REGION

PA101759 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0211 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Oct (EFE)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, told the newspaper EL SOL DE MEXICO today that the international "leftwing" is preparing 3,000 men to destabilize Central America. In an interview in San Salvador, the Christian Democratic leader said that the members of the "leftist" contingent speak English and they seek to "weaken" the region, using Nicaragua "as a point of reflection [reflecjo]."

"The Caribbean," Duarte stressed, "is vital since it is the passageway to South America and it is rich in natural resources. With their petroleum, Mexico and Venezuela are in danger" and Belize will soon fall under leftist control.

The Christian Democratic leader said in the interview that Cuban, Nicaraguan and Panamanian mercenaries are intervening in El Salvador. They are helping "terrorism to obtain power through the armed path." Duarte said that blacks are participating in the fighting but that there are no blacks in El Salvador. He also said Cuban President Fidel Castro "has admitted that they are training people."

The EL SOL DE MEXICO correspondent indicated that although the Salvadoran Government has "insisted for the past weeks that Cubans, Nicaraguans and Panamanians are participating in the guerrilla forces, it has not been able to prove this."

EL SOL DE MEXICO also published the opinions of Col Arnoldo Majano who said that El Salvador seeks political and economic change within pluralism. However, he stressed that the first thing that must be achieved is the country's stabilization and the establishment of an authentic democracy. The officer also said that "rightwing violence is criminal" since the people "might think that it is linked to government personnel." Regarding the left, he said that the popular organizations are linked to the guerrillas who "continue to be as active as the rightwing bands."

Majano, who described himself as a supporter of human rights, stressed that the government junta to which he belongs is centrist and not extremist and works for a broad democratic opening.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAYS EXTREMISTS HAVE LOST MILITARILY

PA102141 Paris AFP in Spanish 1838 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Oct (AFP)--The "Salvadoran extremist groups have definitely lost the battle on the military front," the governing junta noted here today in a communique received by AFP. There is no doubt, the note added, "that if the terrorists are trying to take the peasants' crops, which are now rightfully their own, they will only sink lower in the opinion of the people."

The governing junta has thus answered recent statements by two guerrilla groups operating in the country in which they claimed they were about to enter the final stage of the armed struggle for power. These organizations have often pointed to their decision to seize the grain crops and export products presently being collected throughout the country.

"The terrorists of this country," the communique added, "are desperately trying to stop any advance of the revolutionary process already underway to the benefit of the majority, mainly the peasantry." This peasantry, the junta noted, "is today the main character of the first agrarian reform which right from its beginning has increased production rates within the framework of the first non-Marxist revolution of America."

The communique, distributed by the information office of the governing junta, accused the INDEPENDENT NEWS AGENCY (API), operating in San Jose, but having close ties with the Salvadoran opposition groups, of acting as "publicity agent of the guerrilla and the terrorist groups of El Salvador."

The junta denies API claims of being "an independent news agency, as it calls itself," and accuses it of belonging to the "misinformation mechanism of the extreme left trying to win political power in El Salvador to impose a regime dependent on the Soviets."

Finally, the document states that member of the governing junta Col Jaime Abdul Cutierrez has never made any statements to this agency, and reiterates that "the Salvadoran Armed Forces and the security corps are organized and professionally capable of fulfilling their obligations throughout the Republic of El Salvador."

PRESS SECRETARIAT DENIES CIVIL WAR IN COUNTRY

PA111519 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The press secretariat of the Salvadoran revolutionary junta has sent a dispatch to the newspaper EL TIEMPO referring to an editorial that this paper published concerning the Salvadoran situation. The editorial was also reported by EFE.

The dispatch in question says that there is no civil war in El Salvador and that what is truly occurring in the country is an escalation in violence caused by terrorist groups which have launched these types of actions because they lack the people's support and because they are not interested in participating in free and supervised elections. The dispatch added that proof of this is that the groups which make up the Revolutionary Democratic Front called for a nationwide strike in August and the reply to this was that 95 percent of the workers went to work.

DEATH TOLL IN WEEK'S POLITICAL VIOLENCE RISES TO 160

PA120108 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1802 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A dozen bodies found today in various parts of Salvadoran territory brought to 160 the number of victims of political violence in the country this week.

Several youths were killed in armed confrontations with the authorities, while others were violently removed from their homes by heavily armed civilians who then murdered them without cause.

The revolutionary government junta has once again condemned the wave of violence promoted leftist and rightist activists and has publicly promised to effect the investigations required to punish those responsibles for the "bloodbath" in which this Central American country has been immersed for the past 2 years.

Meanwhile, there is a continuing exodus of Salvadorans fleeing to neighboring countries and other parts of Latin America to escape the political situation prevailing in the country.

FPL COMMUNIQUE ON EXECUTION OF SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR

PA102253 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Oct 80 pp 2, 13

[Text] The Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL] yesterday announced publicly the assassination of Mr Archibald Gardner Dunn, the ambassador of South Africa, who was kidnapped on 28 November 1979.

It was not until yesterday when FPL communique circulated that his death was known. In the communique, the FPL affirs, among other things, that from the moment of the abduction, it had told the ambassador's relatives and the Salvadoran and South African Governments its demands for the release of the kidnapped ambassador. [paragraph continues]

It states that after a few months, the FPL had arrived at an economic agreement with his family, "but his son, whom the family had put in charge of the negotiation, created more and more obstacles and maneuvers for meeting the demands."

The FPL then states: "After 10 months of delaying tactics, our organization was forced to fix an "irrevocable" deadline for the demands to be met."

The bulletin states that due to noncompliance with the FPL's demands, it had proceeded to "execute Mr Archibald Dunn, since the deadline was up."

The FPL blames the Governments of El Salvador and South Africa for refusing to negotiate and it blames Gardner Dunn's son for delaying the negotiations.

Concluding, the bulletin states: "Lastly, we wish to state that for operational and security reasons, our organization reserves the right not to say where Mr Archibald Dunn's body is buried. Our organization will make an announcement when it is opportune.

NEW PDC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SECRETARY MURDERED

FA101606 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1538 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] This morning, elements who identified themselves as members of the clandestine Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL] assassinated Melvin Rigoberto Orellana, secretary of the executive committee of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic party [PDC]. This new act of violence took place at Washington Street and Lincoln Avenue in La Libertad District. According to reports given to the press department of Cadena Sonora by reporters at the site, the FPL members left a blanket with the abbreviation FPL after committing the murder. The new executive committee of the PDC was elected Sunday and Orellana was elected secretary.

JUNTA MEMBER, ERP EXCHANGE CHARGES OF ATROCITIES

PA120119 Paris AFP in Spanish 0442 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Oct (AFP)--The shooting of Rigoberto Orellana, information secretary of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC], "is part of the irrational escalation of violence by the extreme left," Antonio Morales, member of the government junta, has said here.

Morales, who is a PDC leader, said that both the death of South African Ambassador Archibald Dunn and Orellana, for which the People's Liberation Forces [FPL] claimed credit during the last 24 hours, are tangible violations of human rights "and cannot be defended in any forum in the world."

He predicted that leftist groups will step up their acts of violence in the next few days as 15 October, first anniversary of the overthrow of Gen Humberto Romero, draws near "because they cannot stand the fact that the present government has made possible a new concept of society." Morales noted, however, that the Salvadoran leftist guerrillas are growing weaker and what is left "are scattered terrorist groups."

The junta member's statements were strongly denied by the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), which asserted that in view of "the continuous military setbacks suffered by the armed forces" the government has ordered a "murderous offensive" against the peasants in the country's east.

According to the ERP, some 2,000 troops, equipped with modern weapons, are presently combing the departments of Morazan, La Union, San Miguel and Usulutan in a clampdown of "unprecedented savagery" against peasants in the region.

"Troops have been ordered not to take prisoners and to regard all inhabitants in the area, considered a war zone, as enemies," the ERP added.

The guerrilla group also accused the Honduran Army of participating jointly with the Salvadoran military in the alleged "extermination operations" and charged that U.S. officers are "barefacedly" participating in these activities.

DRU ANNOUNCES UNITED ARMY FOR FINAL OFFENSIVE

PA122041 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2017 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] The Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] has reported in a communique that the revolutionary army for the liberation of El Salvador has been created and is ready to launch the final offensive against the military dictatorship of that fraternal country.

The Revolutionary Liberation Army has its general staff and four large fighting fronts ready. These fronts are: the Modesto Ramirez central front, the Feliciano Armas western front, the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front [as heard] and the Francisco Sanchez eastern front. From now own all the combative, political and military actions of the Salvadoran revolutionary forces will be mobilized under the seal of unity and with the name of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional--FMLN] The front's flag will be red with a white star and the letters FMNL on it. The watchword is: Revolution or death! We shall overcome! United to fight until final victory!

FMNL Charter Document

PA132114 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 1810 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] At week's end the international news agencies reported the creation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] comprised of the People's Liberation Forces [FPL], the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] and the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES]. The news dispatches also reported that a dialogue between these three organizations and the Armed Forces of National Resistance was going on normally in the hope of reaching the necessary agreement to set up a single army capable of leading the people to final victory.

Unidentified diplomatic sources quoted by the news agencies stated that they were very interested in a forthcoming announcement on a unity agreement by all the mass organizations and the political-military forces. The sources added that if this occurs it would be the starting point of the final offensive which the revolutionary sectors have been proclaiming.

The charter document says that the people of El Salvador and of the world are informed with revolutionary enthusiasm that major steps have just been taken toward political consolidation and unity. The communique adds that, to undertake a total effort toward the definitive voctory of the people's revolution, it is necessary to have a supreme decisionmaking body and a single political-military, strategic and tactical directorate. One of the steps that the ERP, the FPL and the PCES consider most important in this regard is the creation of a single army made up of the membership of each revolutionary organization.

The same FMLN communique says that the Modesto Ramirez central war front, Feliciano Armas western front, Anastasio Aquino paracentral front and Francisco Sanchez eastern front have been established. These are the names of peasant heroes killed in the 1930's when 35,000 farmworkers died under Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez' dictatorship, the communique says. They have been chosen to immortalize the heroic feat that the people are undertaking today, the victorious continuation of a heroic past in the struggle of the Salvadoran homeland.

FARN COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES NEW MILITARY OPERATION IN SOUTH

PA140220 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador--Seven bodies were found last night in Ayutepeque, a neighborhood in northern San Salvador. The bodies were burned on the spot by paramilitary elements.

This morning, the government's forces raided the secondary school level national institute, where a camp for the training of guerrillas was reportedly operating. Although the authorities had distributed photographs of students practicing with firearms, they did not find anybody inside the institute. Nevertheless, several policemen stayed there on guard.

Meanwhile, according to an Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) communique that circulated yesterday in San Salvador, the junta's military government has launched a big operation, the biggest one so far this year, in the southern front, in San Miguel and La Union Departments. The genocidal military forces have announced that the purpose of this operation is to wipe the area clean of peasants, whether or not they are in the guerrillas. A brutal order has been imparted not to take any more prisoners back to headquarters but to simply exterminate them wherever captured.

That does not matter, however; FARN continues with its struggle and neither tanks nor helicopters will stop them, particularly now that the unity of the entire opposition has been achieved.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS UN SPEECH OF NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO

PA110044 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry said today that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto's reference to Guatemala in the United Nations represents an attempted intervention by Nicaragua in Guatemalan domestic affairs.

Speaking earlier this week at the UN General Assembly in New York, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said the people of El Salvador and Guatemala are struggling for their liberation.

The Nicaraguan official also stated his support for the independence of Belize, a territory under British control that Guatemala claims. Guatemalan Acting Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima has said that the statements made by the Nicaraguan foreign minister on Guatemala and Belize at the United Nations are unacceptable to Guatemala.

Alonso Lima noted that D'Escoto's position represents no threat to the good diplomatic relations between Guatemala and Nicaragua since the United Nations is a forum open to any opinion. He noted that the statements by the Nicaraguan foreign minister were rejected by Guatemalan Ambassador to the United Nations Eduardo Castillo Arriola in the same meeting hall.

PGT KILLS LAWYER; ANTICOMMUNISTS RAID UNIVERSITY

PA120147 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2040 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Attorney Pablo Emilio Valle de la Pena has been killed by alleged guerrillas of the Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT], the police reported here today. On his arrival home, Valle de la Pena was machinegunned and seriously wounded by several men. According to the police report, the lawyer was dead on arrival at Roosevelt Hospital.

In telephone calls to newspapers, alleged guerrillas of the Marxist, clandestine Guatemalan Labor Party claimed credit for the killing.

Meanwhile, the police has reported that a group of unidentified persons yesterday morning raided the San Carlos National University headquarters in the southern metropolitan sector and placed a fire bomb in the headquarters of the Robin Garcia Students Association." The unidentified persons left behind a sign with the slogan: "First action, all are being controlled. You will die one by one. Anticommunist Action Command [Comando de Accion Anticommunista].

HONDURAS

NURSES STRIKE ENDS ; DIALOGUE TO BE RESUMED

PA100450 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The public health minister, Dr Juan Andonie Fernandez notifies the Honduran people that as regards the problem involving the professional and auxiliary nursing personnel, he has obtained, through the commission appointed for this purpose, the suspension of the strike decreed on 8 October and the resumption of normal activities as essential conditions for resuming a dialogue aimed at peacefully resolving their demands. The public health minister reiterates to the Honduran people his firm intention and good will to continue with his efforts to improve the health field.

FORMER ANACH LEADER FORMS NEW PEASANT ALLIANCE

PA121717 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1456 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Peasant Alliance of National Organizations of Honduras [Alianza Campesina de Organizaciones Nacionales de Honduras--ALCONH] is the name given to a new peasant organization Friday in this country. With the formation of ALCONH, there are now eight peasant organizations in the country. These organizations seek respect for the rights of the Honduran peasants.

The new organization is headed by Reyes Rodriguez Arevalo, a veteran peasant leader who headed the Honduran Peasants National Association [ANACH] for more than 10 years. Rogriguez Arevalo was dismissed from the ANACH leadership last month, accused of being an instrument of the Conservative National Party of Honduras.

During the presentation of ALCONH held in San Pedro Sula last night, the peasant leader said that this new peasant organization will be "revolutionary and belligerent." He accused Labor Minister Aristides Mejia and Andres Victor Artiles, secretary general of the Confederation of Honduran Workers, of having maneuvered in such a way as to cost him the ANACH leadership.

He also noted that the entity which he just formed "will never be a member of the Honduran Peasants National Unity Front." This front comprises all the peasant organizations in their struggle for more gains for the farming sector involved in the government agrarian reform program through legal means.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBERS COMMENT ON EDUCATION, FREEDOM OF SPEECH

PA121446 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The urgent need to reorient the nation's education toward technical careers and skilled labor was announced last night during the Face the People program during which the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction talked to hundreds of young members of the 19 July Sandinist Youth.

Many education issues were brought up during the fruitful encounter with our youth, the main bulwark of the struggle against Somozism in the war of liberation, on the eve of the day when thousands of youngsters prepare to undertake another task for the revolution, that of getting themselves educated. During this encounter, the leaders of the revolution explained in depth all the aspects of work-study programs, the new education concept which has been manipulated by some of the media and the sectors that oppose a fundamental change in the structures of our country.

Moises Hassan pointed out that remnants of the past system are systematically opposed to this procedure, but he noted that "our youths are destined to become new people, the people who will build a new society, and for this, we need new men trained manually, technically and politically.

He added that the fruit of this policy will replace the scourge of the past.

The acute problem of transportation was also discussed, pointing out that the problem would be very great and complex with the start of classes. The shortage of units and the impossibility of obtaining more was admitted, but it was said that staggering the hours of programs in the various tasks would be a way of utilizing the few units we have more efficiently.

Staggered hours across the nation will be announced next week.

The grave problems in higher education inherited from Somozism were also brought up before the nation's youth. The National Autonomous University of Nicaragua [UNAN] alone will receive 10,000 freshmen this year despite the great physical limitations of the alma mater.

"If we have 10,000 freshmen today, we will have 100,000 university students in 5 years, which will constitute one of the largest student populations in Latin America in proportion to our population," said Sergio Ramirez.

He stressed that in the previous system, higher education was oriented toward the indiscriminate graduation of professionals in such a way that out of every 10 graduates, 6 were professionals, 3 were technicians and only 1 was a qualified worker. He announced that in view of this situation, entry into the UNAN will be limited in 1981 in view of the need to reorient education toward other fields that are so necessary for the nation.

He announced that there will be radical changes in higher education for the 1981 school year, adding that by that time, there will be alternatives open to the enormous flow of students who emerge from intermediate institutions.

For his part, Moises Hassan pointed out that there was profound ideological rationale behind attempts to establish differences between manual and intellectual work.

It was announced that the Chinandega and Juigalpa farming schools had been expanded in order to reorient education toward short technical courses, adding that a new school had been opened in Muy Muy. It was also announced that four normal schools will operate this year in Leon, Juigalpa, Bluefields and Siuna in order to offer solutions to the huge shortage of teachers.

There are plans to open mining and forestry schools as well as other schools to further technicalize the production of our own resources.

In response to a question on whether the government would close down LA PRENSA if the people so requested "in the face of its continued abuse," Comdr Daniel Ortega said: "The revolution guarantees freedom of speech and will continue to do so as norm of conduct." However, he admitted that this paper has been manipulating information in line "with its class interests, which clash with the interests of the revolution. It lies and manipulates in support of its group," he pointed out.

He pointed out that this newspaper even continues to abuse revolutionary laws after announcing a rise in the price of milk in Leon without official approval. He mentioned the intensive campaign afoot to confront the church and the revolutionary government and the systematic campaign against internationalist companeros such as the Cubans, who have offered solidazistic contribution in the fields of medicine and education.

"Professionals who think like LA PRENSA cannot be taken to the fields because they profess individualist attitudes and only think of their own interests.

"There are Venezuelans, Costa Ricans and Cubans doing this internationalist work, people who do not come here to make money, doctors who do not charge a fee for their consultations or ask for salary increases."

After making these observations he said emphatically that the government's most recent measures are not intended to close LA PRENSA down. They are only intended to make the press respect the laws of revolution.

They shouldn't believe that they are playing with the revolution," he said.

He also pointed out that it has "published a photograph of a felon linked to narcotics, Manuel Jiron, making him appear a hero. They want to make a Sandinist of him because he put on a uniform."

He insisted on criticizing the "monstrosity of publishing a page of Somozist criminals along with Sandinist fighters, making it look as though they were missing. They even publish photographs of genocidal guardsmen who are in Honduras," he said.

"We have explained many times that many of those guardsmen died in combat with our people and that others were summarily executed during the early days of the triumph when the nation was not yet under complete control.

"We cannot continue to allow this. They play with the revolution in a calculated manner."

One of the students reported that the youth organization was being limited in some private schools. Dr Sergio Ramirez replied to this by stating that the revolution had given youths this right that there was no legal way for any authority to stand in the way of organizing. But he warned that it will be up to each organization itself to make this right prevail.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CONCLUDES FACT-FINDING TOUR

PA110411 Paris AFP in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 10 Oct (AFP)--The full force of and respect for human rights in Nicaragua has been verified by a special commission which toured the country for 4 days at the invitation of the Sandinist government, it was announced here today.

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission (CIDH), chaired by American Tom J. Farer, includes 22 Latin American jurists. It toured the main prison centers in the country and heard complaints and claims from various sectors.

CIDH delegate David Padilla announced today that the commission will file a report on the visit in the four official languages of the OAS and it will submit the report to the Nicaraguan Government for consideration. After the Nicaraguan Government has made whatever observations it deems appropriate, the document will become an official commission document.

During the visit, the delegates split up into several groups, toured the cities, visited prison centers and gathered testimony.

Padilla reported that on Thursday they visited Chinandega, 130 km west of Managua, where they met with representatives of 526 political prisoners. He said that the prison inmates, mostly former members of Somozist organizations, were in separate groups of men and women but he refrained from making any further comment on the prison conditions.

The commission has found no clear-cut case of human rights violations in Nicaragua after meeting both the government-sponsored human rights commission and another commission operating since 1978. Some claims of "unjustified" arrests and "disappearances" of people were presented to the visiting commission.

The Sandinist government contends that it cannot be responsible for former Somozist soldiers who died in the last few days of the 1979 insurrection or were executed by an enraged people.

Nicaraguan authorities have also noted that they cannot account for many Sandinist combatants, not enlisted in the irregular army that toppled Somoza, who disappeared during the war.

However, the government has insisted on showing that there is no torture or people in prison under the Sandinist regime and that any prison inmates are there for a justified reason.

The commission delegates did their work hearing the complaints and issuing forms to everyone, notably prison inmates, who might complain about the status of his rights. The inmates, from the best known to the least known Somozists and counterrevolutionary leaders, have also had the opportunity of meeting privately with the delegates for as long as they wished.

Taking advantage of the delegates' stay in the country, business leader Jaime Montealegre introduced a bill before the State Council to prevent Sandinist neighborhood groups known as CDS [Sandinist Defense Committee] from having parastate functions, issuing letters of recommendation to obtain driver's licenses, get a job or leave the country. Montealegre stated that this obligation, in effect in most neighborhoods in Managua and other cities, is a violation of human rights because, in his view, it compels the citizens to join the Sandinist Party's CDS.

The newspaper LA PRENSA also complained to the commission of an alleged human rights violation because the government has decided to restrict all news on economic, political, military and labor affairs in sensitive areas. The news has to have the previous confirmation of the government.

CIDH Meeting With Borge

PA111619 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [CIDH] chaired by American Tom J. Farer held a long meeting with Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez this afternoon. Many officials of the various military agencies under the Interior Ministry also participated in the meeting. Although the topics discussed were not officially disclosed, it is thought that among them were a thorough discussion of the meaning that respect for human rights has for the Sandinist revolution.

Borge has recently said that human rights are not limited to the personal physical liberties. He said that these rights include one's basic needs such as housing, health, food and others for which the Sandinist revolution is fighting.

CIDH Communique

PA120203 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2146 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 11 Oct (Latin)--The Inter-American Human Rights Commision (CIDH) today made several recommendations to the Nicaraguan Government following a fact-finding tour at the Nicaraguan Government's request.

Tom Farrel [name as received], president of the commission, explained that this does not mean that the CIDH is anticipating "a value judgement"or any substantial opinion regarding the human rights situation in Nicaragua." He added that the commission received the complete cooperation of the government and encountered no obstacle to hearing "charged about alleged violations."

A CIDH communique indicates that the commission will meet soon in Washington to analyze "the valuable information compiled during their on-site observations, the documents and reports provided as well as other information that has been made available."

Farrel said that the report will probably be ready between January and May of next year. It is to be released, according to regulations, to the Nicaraguan Government for its comment.

Once these comments have been made, the report and the government's comments will be given to OAS organizations and publicized. The commission visited the country from 6 to 11 October.

SECURITY OFFICIALS ARRESTED FOR OVERSTEPPING AUTHORITY

PA111435 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Members of the security corps have been arrested for abuses. A special panel will investigate the cases of abuse of authority in Chinandega. Those involved will be harshly punished. The report about a counterrevolutionary band in Chinandega is false. Events at El Ciego constituted an overstepping of authority for which Silvio Fonseca and Pedro Siezar, who were in charge of security and operations in Chinandega, have been arrested.

Those arrested planned and implemented an operation to capture elements suspected of involvement in counterrevolutionary activities but this action was absolutely in conflict with the revolutionary principles of the security corps and without the knowledge of Interior Ministry officials in the area.

In view of this abuse, the Interior Ministry has appointed a commission headed by Comdr Marcos Somarriba and composed of Commanders Juan Jose Ubeda and Sergio Mendoza, who will conduct the required investigations.

The Interior Ministry also reported that four persons who had been kidnapped were released. It said that the culprits will be punished under the revolutionary laws applicable to this already proved crime.

SPANISH DIPLOMAT DEPARTS FOR COSTA RICA

PA110337 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2343 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 10 Oct (LATIN)--Vicente Vasquez Gonzalez, a Spanish diplomat whom a Nicaraguan prisoner has charged was involved in a conspiracy to overthrow the Sandinist revolutionary government, left for Costa Rica. He denied the charge.

An official spokesman said that Vasquez, who was commercial attache at the Spanish Embassy, left the country after the local Foreign Ministry "advised" it would be prudent for him to depart.

Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez said that Vasquez was not declared persona non grata because of the excellent relations between Nicaragua and Spain.

LITERACY CRUSADE IN OTHER LANGUAGES TO START 15 OCT

PA132340 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpt] At a news conference held today at the Education Ministry, we were told that the English literacy crusade will begin on 15 October. The training shops are presently receiving the companeros that have arrived from Belize and Grenada. The literacy crusade in other languages will conclude on 28 February 1981. The primers for the literacy crusade in other languages--English, Sumo and Misquito--are now ready. Three hundred seventy-five brigade members will participate in the English literacy crusade that begins on 15 October to teach a total of 2,000 illiterates.

We were also told that the Adult Education Deputy Ministry is trying to air the "Fist Held High" program in other languages. The program will be aired on radio Zinica, on La Voz de Nicaragua's relay station at the border, on Puerto Cabeza's Radio Hogar and on Radio Segovia in Ocotal. The program will give guidance to all those participating in the literacy crusade.

The literacy crusade in other languages will have a total of 525 brigade members in Puerto Cabezas, 800 in Husapan, 500 in Las Minas, and 375 in Bluefields, for a grand total of 2,200 brigade members.

AFP CITES CUBAN 'SOURCES' ON RELEASE OF U.S. PRISONERS

PA132333 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Havana, 13 Oct (AFP)--The release of all U.S. citizens now imprisoned in Cuba was confirmed this afternoon by sources close to the Cuban Government, who declined, however, to give any details as to how this decision will be implemented. The decision, which was immediately termed "positive" by the U.S. State Department, had been announced earlier in Washington by Ramon Sanchez Parodi, chief of the Cuban Interests Section.

According to local observers, the decision will tend to speed up the toning down of the Cuban-U.S. relations marked recently by the closing of the port of Mariel to the massive departure of emigrants who were entering the United States without meeting the legal requirements.

The toning down, with the latest step being to release the citizens imprisoned here, is considered by political analysts as a success of the "soft" diplomacy which Washington started toward Cuba after 130,000 illegal Cuban immigrants entered the United States through Key West from Mariel.

[FBIS editor's note: As of 1338 GMT on 14 October, no Havana radios or press service monitored by FBIS have been heard to report or comment on the release of U.S. prisoners.]

CASTRO CHAIRS, ADDRESSES HAVANA CITY PARTY MEETING

FL111609 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1532 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The first secretary of the Central Committee, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, is chairing the provincial evaluation assembly of the Havana City Party Committee at the Libertad School Manuel Ascunce Theater. Several members of the politburo are at the presidential table. Also sitting with Fidel are members of the Secretariat and the Central Committee, as well as provincial party leaders.

Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and first party secretary of Havana, summarized the main report.

More than 600 delegates and guests welcomed Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to their meeting with prolonged applause.

The first speaker was Jorge Valdes, second party secretary of Havana, who opened the meeting. He highlighted the effort of all the workers, mass organizations and administrative organs in the province to honor the party's evaluation assembly in the capital. Valdes stressed that all the goals set for the preparatory meeting of the second congress were met by Havana's workers, students and people in general.

Once the most important meeting of the capital's communists and people is over, everything will be ready to hold the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba in December.

Offers To Harvest Siberian Timber

PA140336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0301 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Havana, 13 Oct (AFP)--Cuba will send workers to the Soviet Union to cut the lumber necessary for the Cuban economy, President Fidel Castro has revealed at the Havana Communist Party assembly. The speech was reported by the newspaper GRANMA.

"The Soviet comrades have granted us participation in their forests so that our workers can harvest the lumber which we need," said Castro. This project is in response to a proposal Castro made to the USSR during a Soviet delegation's visit to Cuba last December.

The "top leader" suggested to his listeners that 10,000 Cubans be sent to Siberia to cut the lumber needed by Cuba and thereby lessen the shortfall of imports from the Soviet Union in 1979 (approximately 300,000 cubic meters instead of the required 500,000 cubic meters).

"If Siberia has lumber and the USSR is our sister, then those resources are also ours. Furthermore, it is better in Siberia because it is not so hot there," said the Cuban president.

Castro Advice on Main Report

FL131249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, last night chaired the party evaluation assembly meeting in Havana. The event began last Saturday and was held at the Manuel Ascunce Theater in Libertad School. The participants confirmed PCC Secretariat member Julio Camacho Aguilera in his post of first secretary.

During the discussion of the main report the commander in chief offered his advice on several occasions, enriching several aspects of the document. He also participated in the discussions of various ideas, information and concerns conveyed by the delegates to the assembly, which dealt with services and public health installations, technical and professional education, electric service, inventories of production of steel bars and wire, prevailing problems in waterproofing roofs of dwellings under construction, repairs of roads and other matters of a social and economic nature.

Castro Speech at Closing Session

FL131626 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1520 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] PCC Central Committee First Secretary and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro last night made the closing remarks at Havana city's party assembly meeting, which has been holding working sessions since last Saturday at the Manuel Ascunce Theater of Libertad School. Fidel highly valued the profound and accurate points made during the discussion of the main report as well as the objectives of Havana city's party work. He also praised the quality and quantity of the speeches. In another part of his speech the commander in chief noted the firm response of all Havana city communists and residents to the revolution's enemies during the people's glorious militant marches in April and May.

Referring to poor waterproofing of roofs, the PCC first secretary urged the participants in the meeting to determine the causes for the problem without accepting solutions until thoroughly discussed. Julio Camacho Aguilera, party first secretary in Havana city, proposed the inclusion of that point among the party's work objectives until the holding of the next assembly meeting and was unanimously adopted.

Another point discussed by the evaluation assembly meeting which prompted Fidel to speak was the one dealing with the completion of the Jose Antonio Echeverria Polytechnic Institute of Higher Education. The commander in chief announced that 10 million pesos have been budgeted for that project in the next 5-year period.

During the last session of the party assembly meeting, the participants approved a special resolution repudiating the action of the Venezuelan military court and government. The document condemns the maneuvers by the Venezuelan governing clique aimed at acquitting the confessed perpetrators of the Barbados crime.

The evaluation assembly meeting of the Havana city party unanimously elected the delegation to the second party congress and the nominees for election to membership in the province's Central Committee. During the last session numerous messages were received which reported the fulfillment of tasks by many work centers in honor of the meeting.

Further Report on Speech

FL132105 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Making the closing remarks at the party's evaluation assembly in Havana city, our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, expressed his satisfaction over the report presented to the assembly and called it "very good".

Among the various topics discussed, the party's first secretary said that he was encouraged by the data on the composition of the party membership and said that the percentage of workers has risen to 35.2, triple that of 1975. He also reported that the percentage of women in the party at the Havana city level has risen to 27.12. Fidel also noted the cultural level attained by the city's party members. He pointed out that 90 percent of them had an 8th grade education. Fidel underlined that 75 percent have a middle- or higher-level education. Our people have advanced along with the vanguard, Fidel added.

He also noted that statistics showed there was a high degree of participation in the party's city assembly, inasmuch as 218 comrades had taken part in the discussion of the report.

You can never overestimate the importance of the party being well informed about all the problems, even if at times there may not be complete agreement, Fidel said in referring to the different opinions concerning the size of new housing. Speaking of the different views about the number of rooms new houses should have, Fidel said that we had to take the needs of everyone into consideration. He said that there were persons who would rather have a small house than none at all and that we had to think about single persons, couples without children and other similar cases. The main thing is to build houses and start solving the most critical problem, the commander in chief said.

He announced that the Soviets had agreed to let us share in their forests so that Cuban workers could cut the lumber we needed, since wood was essential for construction and furniture.

Referring to the importance of the party being informed, Fidel said that the assembly had helped to better learn about certain difficulties such as roofs with poor weatherproofing. In this connection, he cited the case of an ice cream factory where a 12-inch layer of ice had accumulated on the false ceiling and could have led to the collapse of the roof.

Fidel compared the problems in the public health area 3 years ago with those existing at present and said that extraordinary improvements had taken place. The commander in chief said that our hospitals had to be better and better, and that there would be an increase in their number because the country should have really good medical services. Fidel said that the $10 million in donations that Cuba had received after Hurricane Frederick have been spent on remodeling hospitals and on medical equipment.

Fidel said we have also made strides in education and that we cannot for a minute neglect how we educate our young.

We have also made strides in transportation as compared to the problems of 3 years ago. The efforts to improve bus service did not bear fruit then. Service was getting worse by the day until organizational measures were taken and additional expenditures were made, Fidel stressed. He noted the success of the organizational work done by the Havana bus enterprise director, Julio Cesar Gonzalez.

Fidel reported that the urban bus service had made 29,000 trips in honor of the party's evaluation assembly in Havana city. We went from 19,000 to 25,000 trips without new equipment and we must continue to fight the battle to solve urban transportation problems, the commander in chief stressed.

Speaking about housing repairs, he said that these will be increased during this 5-year period and that Havana is included in the 5-year housing construction plan, but that we should not forget the sugar mills and other places. Fidel announced that 230,000 houses are expected to be built during the next 5 years.

The most important thing is that we have a guaranteed fuel supply until 1985, which is really extraordinary considering the world situation, Fidel said. Pointing out how basic petroleum is to development, Fidel said that if we did not have the help of the Soviet Union at this time, we would have to go around on bicycles or horses, in view of fuel costs.

He said that we have solid grounds to expect improvements during the next 5 years in the economic and social areas. He then spoke of the political aspect. Fidel said: We are privileged to have a great party which, in our capital especially, had an opportunity to demonstrate what our party really is during the mass battles of April and May.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR TO DEVELOP CERAMICS FACTORY

FL101026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Two cooperation agreements between Cuba and the GDR have been signed in Havana. One was signed between Cuban television and the GDR State Committee for Radio and Television for the years 1980 and 1981.

The other agreement between the two countries covers cooperation for the development of ceramics production in the Isle of Youth special municipality. The agreement was signed by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Werner Greiner-Petter, GDR minister of glass and ceramics. The agreement calls for putting into operation and developing the Second Congress Ceramics Factory on the Isle of Youth.

Castro Receives GDR Delegation

FL101113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 80 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro yesterday met with the GDR delegation headed by Hans-Joachim Ruescher, chief of the light industry and local industry department of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and they discussed matters of mutual interest and other matters concerned with cooperation between the two countries, especially the development of the ceramics industry on the Isle of Youth.

VOICE OF CUBA REPORTS TRAINING OF SALVADORANS IN CANAL ZONE

FL100958 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The Washington POST has confirmed that more than 300 Salvadoran officers are being trained at Fort Gulick in the Panama Canal Zone. They are receiving courses in the detection, arrest and interrogation of suspects. They are also learning antiriot techniques, psychological warfare and the history of guerrilla movements. The paper says that two other groups are being trained in other U.S. Navy and Army schools in the Canal Zone.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--A Nicaraguan delegation made up of agricultural-livestock enterprise administrators and headed by Carlos Colonel, has visited Valles de Picadura genetic center. The delegation was received by Director Ramon Castro. Delegations from Poland, Vietnam, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria also visited the center. They are all in our country for the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the committees for the defense of the revolution. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 80 FL]